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Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Burundi*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 17 stakeholders' submissions to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies

2. Amnesty International (AI) and the Advocates for Human Rights (AHR) reported that during the 2011 UPR review, Burundi received a total of 174 recommendations and not supported 39 of them on issues such as decriminalisation of same-sex relations, freedom of expression, association and peaceful association, and extrajudicial executions.[1] Further, AI indicated that the authorities have failed to investigate and prosecute many extrajudicial executions committed before and during the period under review.[4]

3. AI, AHR, JS3 and Reporter sans Frontières (RSF) added that in October 2016, the government declared the three members of the Council-mandated Independent Investigation on Burundi persona non grata, and suspended cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).[5] JS1 and RSF recommended that the State should re-establish relations with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in the country.[6] JS8 made similar comments.[7]

4. Human Rights Watch (HRW) reported that in September 2016, the UN Human Rights Council adopted a resolution to establish a commission of inquiry into human rights violations in Burundi since April 2015, and to determine whether they may constitute international crimes. AI and HRW reported that Burundian officials have so far refused to

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work with the commission.[8] HRW and JS2 recommended cooperating with the Human Rights Council-mandated Commission of Inquiry on Burundi and allow its members unhindered access to the country and relevant sites and people.[9]

5. AI and JS8 recommended ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and recognizing the competences of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communication.[10]

6. JS1 deplored the refusal of the Government of Burundi to appear before the Committee against Torture during the special review of the situation in Burundi. The Committee drew the delegation's attention to the increase in acts of torture, according to multiple sources. It also expressed its concerns about a pre-genocidal situation and allegations of the use of rape as a method of punishment.[11] They recommended that anyone perpetrating acts of torture and any other human rights violations should be brought to justice and held accountable.[12] JS8 made similar comments.[13]

7. JS1 said that Burundi had extended a standing invitation to all the United Nations special procedures in 2013. However, in 2009 the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances had made a request to visit the country, and the request had been repeated four times since and remained unanswered. They recommended accepting the request of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances in order to enable it to conduct an inquiry in the country.[14]

8. RSF recommended that the State should respond positively to requests for visits by United Nations special rapporteurs, including the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and on the situation of human rights in Burundi.[15]

9. Access Now (AccessNow) recommended issuing standing invitations to UN special procedures such as the UN special rapporteurs on the rights to freedom of expression and opinion, the right to and privacy.[16]

B. National human rights framework

10. AI indicated that although relatively recently adopted, both the 2009 Penal Code and 2013 Criminal Procedure Code were in the process of being revised at the time of writing, with draft laws tabled at the National Assembly. The proposed revisions to the Penal Code included measures against human trafficking, but also the criminalization of vagrancy and begging. Proposed revisions to the Criminal Procedure Code to allow night-time searches and searches without a warrant for "certain grave infractions" to be specified by law, as well as allowing searches of online or digital material, were very troubling. The government had justified introducing "new rules that derogate from the ordinary law of criminal procedure" due to "an evolution of criminality in Burundi". There was no indication that the derogations will be temporary.[17] AI recommended refraining from amending the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code to remove protections and allowing the National Independent Human Rights Commission to operate free from any political influence.[18]

11. AI reported that the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), mandated to investigate and establish the truth about serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed between 1 July 1962 and 4 December 2008, began collecting testimonies in September 2016. While the 2000 Arusha Agreement provided for an international judicial commission of inquiry, the 2014 law establishing the TRC following years of negotiations does not provide for any judicial mechanism to bring to justice those responsible for crimes under international law and other serious violations of international human rights law.[19]

12. AHR reported that the 2005 Constitution of Burundi established the terms by which ethnic majority Hutus and minority Tutsis share power and recognized fundamental human rights for all Burundians.[20]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination

13. HRW, JS2 and JS5 noted that Burundi criminalized consensual same-sex conduct for the first time in April 2009 and did not follow the recommendations made during the 2012 UPR to repeal these provisions. Further, they indicated article 567 of the penal code penalizes consensual same-sex sexual relations by adults with up to two years in prison.[21] HRW, JS2 and JS5 recommended decriminalizing consensual same-sex relations by revoking relevant articles of the Penal Code and removing discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity from other laws and state policies, including Burundi's educational policy.[22]

14. JS1 said that the Government of Burundi had enacted a law punishing sexual and gender-based violence. However, it was not comprehensive and its silence on the rights of homosexuals and lesbians gave cause for concern. They recommended the introduction of support measures for the effective implementation of the law, such as the creation of a specialist police unit to deal with sexual and gender-based violence.[23]

15. JS8 said that violence against women in Burundi, already alarming, had worsened as a result of the crisis sweeping the country since April 2015. Although entire communities suffered the consequences of the armed conflict, women were disproportionately vulnerable to the violence because of their gender and their subordination to men. Violence against women included rape and other forms of sexual violence, domestic violence, torture, enforced disappearance, extrajudicial execution, trafficking and prostitution.[24] They recommended that the State should take effective measures to punish the perpetrators of these serious crimes and to protect Burundian women and girls from rape.[25]

2. Civil and political rights

Right to life, liberty and security of person

16. Front Line Defenders (FLD), JS1 and AI reported that human rights defenders have been subjected to violence, arbitrary detention, attempted killings and enforced disappearances.[26] HRW indicated that human rights activists reported several grenade attacks and killings believed to have been committed by armed opposition groups. Other armed opposition attacks appeared to be more targeted and covert.[27] AI, JS1 and FLD recommended preventing acts of harassment and violence against them.[28] FLD recommended combating impunity by ensuring the prompt, thorough and impartial investigation of all violations against human right defenders, the prosecution of perpetrators, and access to effective remedies for victims; and taking urgent measures to put an end to the killings, abductions and physical attacks.[29]

17. JS3 reported that the Burundi authorities harass and silence journalists by brining various charges against them for their journalistic activities. There have been also serious cases of a murder of a journalist and his family, members of the opposition and their staff, and one case of a disappearance of journalist. The harassment and prosecution of their peers has largely forced journalists into exile and self-censorship. It is estimated that over 100 journalists have fled the country and live in dire conditions abroad. They still live in fear since they are considered enemies of the State.[30] JS3 and FLD recommended Burundi to refrain from any attacks against journalists and other critics, seek the support and assistance of international and regional human rights experts and mechanisms to establish an independent body to conduct prompt, impartial and thorough investigations into crimes of violence against journalists.[31]

18. AI was gravely concerned that the authorities had failed to properly investigate and prosecute many cases of extra-judicial executions implicating state agents.[32] HRW and JS8 reported that the military and the police, assisted by *Imbonerakure*, committed at least 47 extra-judicial executions.[33] AI, HRW and JS8 recommended allowing independent

international and regional human rights investigators full and free access to investigate allegations of extrajudicial executions and mass grave sites; and immediately undertaking independent, effective and impartial investigations into allegations of extrajudicial executions and unlawful and excessive use of force by security forces; and where there was sufficient admissible evidence of criminal responsibility, prosecute those responsible.[14]

19. AI and JS1 reported the police's use of unlawful, excessive and lethal force in response to protests that began on 26 April 2015 and continued until mid-June, including by firing live bullets during demonstrations.[15] Further, even where children where present, police still failed to exercise restraint and used tear gas and live ammunition.[16] AI added that police units were also reported to be responsible for the murder of several political opponents or perceived opponents in the same period.[17]

20. JS1 said that detainees should be held only in legitimate detention facilities.[18] JS8 noted that places of detention were characterized by overcrowding and deplorable health conditions, including lack of access to medical care, which resulted in loss of life.[19] They recommended improving detention conditions.[20]

21. JS5 stated that there had been numerous cases of arbitrary arrest and illegal detention by police of members of the LGBTI community in Burundi. In some cases, the reason for their arrest was their sexual orientation and gender identity and/or expression.[21] JS5 recommended taking all necessary measures to effectively protect homosexuals from threats to their physical integrity and from discrimination of any kind.[22]

22. JS8 reported more than 150 cases of enforced disappearance.[23] AI and HRW expressed similar concerns, with OHCHR receiving more than 210 such allegations between October 2016 and January 2017.[24] JS8 recommended adopting concrete measures to assist the victims of enforced disappearance and their families; taking the necessary measures to ensure that all cases of enforced disappearance, including the cases mentioned by the Committee against Torture, were investigated thoroughly and impartially; and taking steps to ensure that the perpetrators of enforced disappearance could be held accountable.[25] AI recommended ensuring prompt, independent and effective investigations of all allegations of enforced disappearances and sharing all relevant findings with the families.[26]

23. AI reported that since the crisis began, there had been a marked increase in the perpetration of torture and other ill-treatment.[27] AI recommended allowing OHCHR, African Union and other independent monitors full, unimpeded and unannounced access to all places of detention; and suspending from duty members of security forces suspected of torture or other ill-treatment, and any officials who ordered or condoned such crimes, pending prompt, impartial and independent investigations, and where there is sufficient evidence prosecute those suspected of criminal responsibility in fair trials.[28]

24. JS8 said that Burundi had adopted a new Code of Criminal Procedure that provided for a compensation fund for victims of torture.[29] However, there were still obstacles in the way of the effective prevention and countering of acts of torture. They recommended taking the necessary steps to incorporate in the Military Criminal Code provisions criminalizing acts of torture and ill-treatment committed by military personnel, ensuring that such provisions were in conformity with the Convention.[30] JS1 recommended conducting effective investigations into all allegations of acts of torture and inhuman and degrading treatment in its detention centres.[31]

25. AHR also pointed out that as of October 5, 2016, the OHCHR had documented 558 cases of State-sponsored torture and mistreatment of individuals accused of participating in the 2015 attempted coup and subsequent events opposing the Government and the use of torture against political opposition members to extract information or as punishment has been a common practice of the Burundian Government.[32] JS8 made similar comments.[33] AHR recommended establishing an independent mechanism for investigating complaints of torture or ill-treatment at the hands of members of police or security forces ensuring that law enforcement officials continue to receive investigative training in accordance with the Istanbul Protocol.[34]

26. AI and HRW reported that thousands of people were arrested in relation to the 2015 protests. While in detention, many were denied access to their families or lawyers.[35] AI

recommended stopping arbitrary arrests and ensuring that all detainees have access to lawyers and family.[56]

Administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law

27. JS1 said that, in its last report to the Human Rights Council under the universal periodic review, the Government of Burundi had made a commitment to judicial reform, and accepted recommendations on that point, with a view to strengthening the judicial system and making it more accessible, independent, accountable, effective, gender-sensitive and able to guarantee respect for human rights. However, those statements of intent had not been translated into reality because most of the reforms had yet to be fully implemented. Consequently, impunity continued to spread, according to allegations of torture and extrajudicial killings. In general, human rights violations, particularly those committed by law enforcement officials, passed without proper investigation or prosecution. They recommended taking steps to ensure appropriate investigation, trial and punishment for all those responsible for extrajudicial executions.[57] JS8 made similar comments.[58]

28. AHR reported that Burundi was blatantly failing to meet its obligations to promptly, thoroughly, and impartially investigated and prosecuted human rights violations. The slow and reluctant response of police and the judiciary to investigate and prosecute human rights abuses had led to the widespread perception of impunity for government agents and party officials. The Government of Burundi also failed to protect witnesses to criminal activity or acts of violence perpetrated on behalf of the Government.[59]

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

29. JS1, JS2 and AI said that, since 2015, freedom of expression had been stifled at all levels of society.[60] In addition, many Burundian and international journalists had been subjected to persecution. They recommended not threatening media organizations or intimidating them by enforcing laws that were contrary to the Constitution and international law.[61] RSF recommended putting an end to censorship and to all acts of reprisal and harassment against the information sector and halting public attacks on the media by political authorities.[62] JS8 recommended ensuring that all citizens, including opposition political parties and independent civil society actors, were treated appropriately and fairly in respect of the right to demonstrate or hold public meetings.[63]

30. RSF had identified at least 90 journalists in exile, with no income, no work, no security, and in many cases no possibility of returning.[64] RSF recommended putting a stop to abuses against the media in exile, prosecuting the perpetrators of illegal acts of that kind and preventing further violations, and undertaking to allow the safe return of Burundian journalists now in exile.[65] HRW made similar recommendations.[66]

31. JS5 said that the freedom of assembly was one of the rights that was still not guaranteed to the LGBT community in Burundi. The activities of homosexual persons were continually impeded by the security forces and local authorities. They recommended taking all necessary measures to guarantee complete freedom of assembly and expression without discrimination.[67]

32. FLD and AI expressed concern about the dozens of human rights defenders who have been forced to flee the country following the unrest in 2015, with many still remaining in exile. A number of these defenders reported receiving death threats prior to leaving the country.[68] FLD recommended recognising the positive and legitimate role played by human rights defenders in Burundi and create an environment where human rights defenders and journalists in exile are able to return to the country.[69] AHR recommended that taking the necessary steps to ensure that legal systems and policies were in full compliance with Burundi's international obligations with respect to freedom of expression and ensuring that journalists and human rights defenders were free to carry out their work independently and without fear of persecution or intimidation.[70]

33. Access Now (AccessNow) reported that blocking popular and affordable communications services, and surveillance and jailing prominent internet personalities, interferes with the human right to free expression.[71] AccessNow recommended committing to enhancing freedom of expression online and preventing violations by state and non-state

actors, such as companies and committing to increasing access to and use of digital information and communications technologies.[72]

34. JS3 indicated that in the past 5 years, the government had increasingly restricted and, in some cases banned entirely, the exercise of association and assembly rights.[73] JS3 recommended that fully respecting and protecting the right to freedom of assembly and association.[74] AI reported that the 2013 Law on Public Gatherings places impermissible restrictions on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly.[75] AI recommended amending the Law on Public Gatherings to remove impermissible restrictions on assemblies and allowing political parties and civil society to organise meetings without unnecessary interference.[76]

35. JS3 reported that there was no independent media regulator in Burundi. The media regulatory body, National Communications Council (Conseil National de la Communication, "the Council") — a statutory body created under chapter 5 of the Constitution — failed to meet the international standards on media regulator independence: it was appointed by the President and controlled by the Minister of Information. It had broad powers to regulate all media, accredit journalists, oversee issues of media ethics as well as media law, impose sanctions and arbitrate, and powers to appoint or terminate its members.[77] JS3 recommended establishing an independent regulator for broadcast media in accordance with international and regional freedom of expression standards.[78]

36. FLD and JS2 indicated that since the beginning of the political crisis in 2015, Burundian authorities had resorted to draconian measures to halt the monitoring of human rights violations in the country, including the freezing of assets belonging to NGOs or individual human rights defenders; as well as the suspension and dissolution of a number of human rights organisations.[79] FLD recommended repealing or amending any legislation used to limit the legitimate work of NGOs and human rights defenders with a view to ensure its compliance with international human rights standards, in particular the Media Law 2013 and the 2017 law concerning non-profit organisations.[80] Furthermore, RSF noted that NGOs were gradually being banned and those that persisted found their work hampered by a restrictive legal regime.[81] RSF recommended renewing the authorization for Burundian human rights NGOs on its territory.[82]

37. ADF International reported that in 2015 religious communities came under pressure as a result of controversy surrounding Pierre Nkurunziza, deciding to run for a third-term in the office. It recommended ensuring the protection and promotion of freedom of religion, and eradicating any and all illegitimate limitations or restrictions on the freedom of expression of religious individuals or communities.[83]

Prohibition of all forms of slavery

38. The Observatoire de Lutte contre la corruption et les Malversations économiques (OLUCOME) reported trafficking in Burundian girls and women in Oman, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and Kuwait, in violation of the Constitution and international treaties signed by Burundi prohibiting such trade, which had its basis in corruption.[84] OLUCOME also underlined that corruption had become a mode of government in Burundi and that the weakness of State institutions held up efforts to eradicate the illegal trade in human beings. Corruption and the weakness of institutions translated into impunity for serious crimes of this kind, which was a significant contributing factor in the spread of this illegal trade in Burundi.[85]

Right to privacy and family life

39. AccessNow indicated that despite its progressive Constitutional protection of privacy in communications, Burundi did not yet have a data protection regulation.[86] AccessNow recommended that passing data protection legislation, after robust and inclusive public consultation and drafting to ensure compatibility with the human right to privacy, the AU Convention, and the Burundi Constitution.[87]

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

40. OLUCOME reported the systematic violation by the Government of Burundi of the socioeconomic rights of vulnerable groups, particularly the rights of women, young people and men engaged in street vending. OLUCOME reported ill-treatment suffered by itinerant traders in the course of their work: in some cases they were hounded, abused, whipped or imprisoned, in others their merchandise was confiscated or simply disappeared. [89] OLUCOME said that the State should guarantee the right to free choice of occupation, as set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 23, and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, article 6, as ratified by Burundi.[90]

41. JS7 reported that a considerable number of women are deprived of their right to work if and when these women do work, they are assigned more menial tasks. Lack of regulation of forced marriages, child marriages, and polygamy, which deprive a girl of the freedom of choosing a spouse, obviate the socio-economic opportunities of women and pose significant problems for them.[91]

Right to an adequate standard of living

42. OLUCOME reported that the extent of food insecurity was alarming: Burundi had ranked last in the 2013 global hunger index. Nearly one household in two (approximately 4.6 million people) suffered from food insecurity, and more than half the children suffered growth retardation. Burundi, as a State party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, should recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family.[92]

Right to health

43. JS5 reported that significant advances had been noted since 2007 in the area of HIV prevention for men who had sex with men. Sexual minorities had been included in the 2012-2016 strategic plan to combat AIDS, as a high-risk vulnerable group. Despite all these advances, there were still cases of discrimination and stigmatization, both in care institutions and on the part of the administrative authorities. They recommended taking all necessary measures to guarantee LGBT persons effective access to health care, without discrimination.[93]

44. ADF International reported that Burundi's maternal mortality ratio (MMR) in 2015 was 712 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. This is down from 1220 per 100,000 in 1990 but is nevertheless one of the highest rates of maternal mortality in the world.[93] ADF International recommended improving health care infrastructure, access to emergency obstetric care, midwife training, and resources devoted to maternal health; and focusing on safely getting mothers and babies through pregnancy and childbirth, with special attention paid to improving health-care access for women from poor and/or rural backgrounds.[94]

45. JS7 reported that promiscuity in the Muslim communities, commonly known as "Swahili Quarters," poses a disadvantage to Muslims because it causes early and unwanted pregnancies. This situation is due to poor education in sexual and reproductive health, as a result of the position of Muslim leaders against contraception, and the prevalence of early and forced marriages, and cases of polygamy. These factors contribute to impede women's socio-economic autonomy. In addition, Muslim women are discouraged from seeing male doctors and, therefore, often cannot access basic health care, especially when they are pregnant.[95] JS7 recommended contributing directly to healthcare for women and children by building facilities for sexual and reproductive healthcare.[96]

46. JS7 added that the fertility rate of women is extremely high (> 6.1 according to some surveys) forcing Muslim women to care only for children and the home. As a result, women are driven into misery and poverty, which strengthens her dependence on her husband's power.[97]

Right to education

47. JS5 reported that the literacy rate was relatively very low in the LGBT community, with many young LGBTI persons dropping out of school. This was the result of the discrimination and violence that they faced from peers and teachers in school on a daily basis.[98]

48. JS7 reported that a significant number of imams promulgate misogynistic narratives of Islamic texts regarding the status of women, counselling their congregations to cease sending their daughters to school and to have their daughters marry at a precocious age as to preserve honour.[99] JS7 recommended contributing directly to education for women and children by constructing model schools to accommodate both girls and boys; and providing instruction and resources to educate Burundian women of their rights so that they can engage in defending them.[100]

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

49. JS4 noted that according to the Burundian Nationality Code of 2000, Burundian women cannot pass nationality to children born inside or outside the country on an equal basis with Burundian men and article 2 of the 2000 Nationality Code does not allow mothers to transfer nationality to children except when maternal filiation is established when they are born out of wedlock to unknown fathers or if disowned by their fathers.[101] JS4 recommended amending the 2000 Nationality Code to bring it into full compliance with Burundi's 2005 Constitution and relevant provisions of CEDAW and the CRC, taking steps to ensure that all children and adults who have been denied access to Burundian citizenship are granted nationality and acceding to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness to ensure every child with a nationality.[102]

50. HRW reported that members of the *Imbonerakure* and police, sometimes armed with guns, sticks or knives, raped women whose male family members were perceived government opponents. In some cases, *Imbonerakure* threatened or attacked the male relative before raping the woman.[103]

Children

51. Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) reported that corporal punishment in Burundi is unlawful as a sentence for a crime and possibly in schools. It is lawful in the home, in alternative care and day care settings, and in penal institutions.[104] GIEACPC indicated that the Human Rights Committee (HRC) recommended that Burundi take legislative measures to put an end to corporal punishment in all settings in 2014 and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) expressed concern at the legality of corporal punishment in Burundi and recommended its prohibition in all settings including the family in 2015.[105]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions:

AccessNow	Access Now, New York, (United States of America);
ADF International	ADF International, Geneva, (Switzerland);
AHR	Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis, (United States of America);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);

FLD	Front Line Defenders - The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Blackrock, county Dublin, Ireland;
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva, Switzerland;
OLUCOME	Observatoire de Lutte contre la corruption et les Malversations Economiques, BUJUMBURA, Burundi;
RSF-RWB	Reporters Without Borders International, Paris, France

Joint submissions:

JS1	**Joint submission 1 submitted by**: Contra Nocendi International Action, Solidaire Pour Le Developpement Communautaire (ASODECOM) Association Communautaire Pour la Promotion et la Protection des Droits De L'Hommes (ACPDH), Paris, France;
JS2	**Joint submission 2 submitted by**: International Service for Human Rights, Action des Chrétiens pour l'Abolition de la Torture (ACAT-Burundi), Geneva, Switzerland;
JS3	**Joint submission 3 submitted by**: ARTICLE 19, the Collaboration on ICT Policy in East and Southern Africa (CIPESA), the East Africa Law Society, the Pan African Lawyers Union (PALU), and the East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (Defend Defenders), London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
JS4	**Joint submission 4 submitted by**: Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion, Association Des Femmes Juristes du Burundi, Global Campaign for Equal Nationality Rights, Eindhoven, Netherlands;
JS5	**Joint submission 5 submitted by**: MOLIBURUNDI, RAINBOW CANDLE RIGHTS TRANSGENDER IN ACTION MOLI, Bujumbura, Burundi;
JS6	**Joint submission 6 submitted by**: CIVICUS, Defend Defenders, APRODH, Ligue ITEKA, FIDH, Johannesburg, South Africa;
JS7	**Joint submission 7 submitted by**: Muslims for Progressive Values, Alliance des Imams du Corridors Nords pour le Developpement Humanitaire (AICNDH), Los Angeles, United States of America;
JS8	**Joint submission 8 submitted by**: Fédération Internationale de l'Action des Chrétiens pour l'Abolition de la Torture, ACAT Burundi, APRODH, CAVIB, CB-CPI, COSOME, FORSC, FOCODE, Ligue ITEKA, RCP, SOS-TORTURE/ BURUNDI, UBJ, CCPR CENTRE, OMCT, Paris, France

[2] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;

OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

[3] AI, p. 1 and AHR, p.1, para. 3.
[4] AI, p. 1.
[5] AI, p. 2, AHR, p. 3, para. 12, RSF, p.2, JS3, p.4, para. 2.2.
[6] JS1, p. 6, RSF, p. 8.
[7] JS8, p. 3, para. 6.
[8] HRW, p. 7, para. 8, AI, p. 2.
[9] HRW, p. 7, para.8, JS2, p. 4.
[10] AI, p. 7, JS8, p. 8, para. 19.
[11] JS1, p. 5, para. 2.3.
[12] JS1, p. 6.
[13] JS8, p. 2, para. 5.
[14] JS1, p. 5, para. 2.4.
[15] RSF, p. 8.
[16] Acces Now, para. 21 (f).
[17] AI, p. 2.
[18] AI, p. 6.
[19] AI, p.2.
[20] AHR, p. 3, para. 13.
[21] HRW, p. 6, para. 7, JS2, p. 3, para. C, JS5, para. 1.
[22] HRW, p. 7, para. 7, JS2, p. 4, JS5, p. 9.
[23] JS1, pp. 8-9, para. 6.
[24] JS8, p. 12, para. 39.
[25] JS8, p. 14, para. 45.
[26] FLD, p. 1, para. 7, AI, p. 4, JS1, p. 8, para. 5.
[27] HRW, p. 5, para. 5.
[28] AI, p. 7, JS1, p.8, para. 5.
[29] FLD, p. 4, para. 26 (d) and (e).
[30] JS3, p. 3-4, paras. 10 and 11. See also FLD, para. 12.
[31] JS3, p. 8, para. 27, FLD, p. 4, para. 26 (d).
[32] AI, p. 3.
[33] HRW, p. 2, para. 1, JS8, p.8, para. 21.
[34] AI, p. 6, HRW, p. 3, JS8, p. 9, para. 22.
[35] AI, p. 3, JS1, pp. 6-7, para. 3.
[36] AI, p. 6.
[37] AI, p. 3.
[38] JS1, pp. 7-8, para. 4.
[39] JS8, p. 6, para. 11.
[40] JS8, p. 7, para. 14.
[41] JS5, para. 1.
[42] JS5, p. 9.
[43] JS8, p. 7, para. 15, AI, p. 4 and HRW, p. 3, para. 2.
[44] AI, p. 4, HRW, p. 3.
[45] JS8, p. 8, para. 19.
[46] AI, p. 6, 7.
[47] AI, p. 4.
[48] AI, p. 7.
[49] JS8, p. 4, para. 8.
[50] JS8, p. 6, para. 14.
[51] JS1, p. 7, para. 4.
[52] AHR, p. 5, paras. 23, 24.
[53] JS8, p. 5, para. 9.
[54] AHR, p. 7, para. 31.

[55] AI, p. 4 and HRW, p. 4, para. 4.
[56] AI, p. 7.
[57] JS1, pp. 10-11, para. 8.
[58] JS8, p. 9, para. 25.
[59] AHR, p. 6, paras. 26, 27.
[60] AI, p. 5; JS1, p. 9, para. 7; JS2, p. 2.
[61] JS1, p. 9, para. 7.
[62] RSF, p. 7.
[63] JS8, p. 11, para. 36.
[64] RSF, p. 6.
[65] RSF, p. 7.
[66] HRW, p. 6.
[67] JS5, para. 4.
[68] FLD, p. 4, para. 25; AI, p. 5.
[69] FLD, p. 4, para. 26 (b).
[70] AHR, p. 7, para. 31.
[71] AccessNow, p. 3, paras. 17, 18.
[72] AccessNow, p. 4, para. 21d, 21e.
[73] JS3, p. 6, para. 20.
[74] JS3, p. 8, para. 27.
[75] AI, p. 6.
[76] AI, p. 7.
[77] JS3, p. 5, para. 14.
[78] JS3, p. 8, para. 27.
[79] FLD, p. 3, para. 18; JS2, p. 3.
[80] FLD, p. 5, para. 26f.
[81] RSF, p. 2.
[82] RSF, p. 7.
[83] ADF International, paras. 23 and 28 (f).
[84] OLUCOME, p. 3, para. 4.
[85] OLUCOME, p. 4, para. 6; See also JS8, p.5.
[86] AccessNow, p. 2, para. 13.
[87] AccessNow, p. 4, para. 21c.
[88] OLUCOME, para. 1.
[89] OLUCOME, para. 1.
[90] JS7, p. 7, paras. V and VI.
[91] OLUCOME, p. 2, para. 2.
[92] JS5, para. 3.
[93] ADF International, para. 16.
[94] ADF International, para. 28 (d) and (e).
[95] JS7, p. 7, para. VII.
[96] JS7, p. 8, para. III.
[97] JS7, p. 7, para. VIII.
[98] JS5, para. 2.
[99] JS7, p. 5.
[100] JS7, p. 8, paras. II and V.
[101] JS4, p. 4, para. 13.
[102] JS4, p. 6, paras. I, II, III.
[103] HRW, p. 4 para. 3.
[104] GIEACPC, p. 2, para. 2.
[105] GIEACPC, p. 3, paras. 3.2, 3.4.